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Column One
By **David Courtney**

U.S. Task Force Storms River As Water Falls

TOKYO, Tuesday (Reuters).—A U.S. task force today stormed across the Soyang river, south of the Hwachon reservoir where Communists yesterday opened the sluice gates in an abortive effort to wash away Allied bridges. The Americans crossed the Soyang tributary of the Pukhan against light to moderate opposition.

A little farther east, another U.S. force came up against a regiment of about 1,500 Communists using heavy automatic and mortar fire south of Imje. This was the strongest opposition they had met for some time.

The level of the Pukhan fell today after rising 120 inches with the opening of the sluices, spelling failure of the Communist bid to cripple the U.N. central front offensive.

Communists Massing

The Communists continued their massive build-up for their expected spring offensive in the Hwachon-Chorwon-Kumhwa triangle. U.N. pilots spotted nearly 2,000 vehicles moving south last night from North Korean supply bases, most of them headed for the triangle.

The flyers noticed the Communist drivers kept off the main highways. Following the little used by-ways, their vehicles clogged narrow roads all the way from Sinanju, the important rail and road city on the north-west coast, down to Yangdok in the heart of North Korea.

Early today, 12 American Sabre jet fighters pounced on eight Russian-type MIG fighters south of Sinanju, on the Manchurian border, destroyed one and damaged another.

In nearly 1,000 sorties in 24 hours, Far Eastern air forces attacked about 250 vehicles and destroyed 70. They also claimed destruction of damage to five tanks, cut railway lines at 14 points and killed or wounded 150 troops.

Deputies Make No Progress

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuters).—The Deputy Foreign Ministers ended their shortest-ever session today after conferring for one hour and 45 minutes. Soviet Deputy Gromyko, who was in the chair, proposed the adjournment.

The deputies were discussing armaments and M. Gromyko said that he had no more to say.

A Western spokesman said that "no progress" had been made. "None of the deputies appeared to want to speak."

The Western Powers asked M. Gromyko whether he intended to continue their bargaining and whether he wanted the agenda item on disarmament to prejudice the discussions of the Ministers, telling them what decisions to take. M. Gromyko replied that his delegation had no such intentions.

Why did the Soviet delegation then not accept the Western agenda? The Western deputies asked.

M. Gromyko, according to one Western spokesman, then said the Western powers wanted to "draw" the most important matters.

No Statement

At the beginning of today's meeting, M. Gromyko asked whether the Western deputies wanted to make a statement. None accepted. M. Gromyko then said the last proposals had been made by the Soviet Union which had incorporated changes in its latest draft to meet Western wishes. Since then, the Western powers had not submitted anything new, though agreement was still to be reached on several outstanding questions, notably the North Atlantic Treaty and American bases overseas, he added.

M. Alexandre Parodi, the French Deputy, reported that it was difficult to know how to proceed in view of Mr. Gromyko's latest criticisms and his explanations of what his new proposals meant.

M. Gromyko said whether armaments was the most important difficulty depended on whether the deputies would be able to narrow down their differences on this question. The Russian formula on armaments put reduction first, but also allowed freedom to discuss the general level of armaments and appropriate controls. It was clear the Western Powers were trying to minimize the importance of reduction, he claimed. This forced the Soviet delegation to be more careful in their approach to this question.

Full withdrawal is now imminent, the assumption is that general agreement is also imminent. It is also to be assumed that the British Chiefs of Staff, who have been making careful investigations into the strategic security needs of the Middle East, which modern warfare methods are said to have modified considerably, are satisfied that alternative bases will serve their purpose almost as well. Among the alternatives which have been under consideration are Jordan, Cyprus and Ceylon. But it is understood that the Egyptians will be required to give effective assurances that the great Fayid supply base will be kept in good working order; and, if the rumored agreement should prove to be a fact, it may be found that Egypt will be willing, indeed anxious, to have British technicians attached to the base. Mr. Churchill will not like any of it.

Tel Aviv, April 11.

First Reading Of Election Bill

The Immunity of Knesset Members Bill and the Election Bill passed their first readings in the Knesset yesterday.

Mr. Ishar Harari, chairman of the House Committee, introduced the Immunity Bill and his introductory remarks were followed by a debate throughout the evening session.

Mapai members sought to tone down the bill and felt that immunity from arrest should not apply to criminal charges. They also argued that immunity might be waived by the House by a simple majority vote whereas the majority of the House Committee had voted that a two-thirds majority should be required.

Freedom of Exit

The right of Knesset members to obtain "service passports" and to enjoy the privilege of unrestricted exit from the country was also challenged by Mapai speakers. The clause providing that they should be given telephones was also criticized. Opposition members made it clear that the intention was not to protect members from prosecution for ordinary crimes but only for political offences.

The difficulty was that political offences were not classified as such, they argued. Three members whom the police sought to prosecute for holding demonstrations against General Robertson had been charged with criminal offences. The opinion was expressed that if any member was charged with pickpocketing, there would be no difficulty in getting a two-thirds vote waiving his immunity.

It is planned to return the bill to the House for a final vote within the first fortnight after the Passover recess.

In the debate on the Election Bill, Dr. Yosef Lamm (Mapai), refuting claims that constituency polling would lessen the chances of minorities of getting representation, argued that as the Arabs were concentrated in specific localities, the chances of their returning members would be better than under the proportional representation system.

France Gives Arms To Yugoslavia

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuters).—France will provide Yugoslavia with equipment for making small arms and artillery, a French Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today. The equipment, part of existing French stocks no longer in use owing to a decision of North Atlantic Treaty countries to standardize their arms manufacture, will be delivered under terms of a forthcoming Franco-Yugoslav commercial treaty.

(In Belgrade, a Ministry of Information spokesman persisted in denying that Yugoslavia had asked the West for arms.)

The French spokesman said he thought it likely that Britain and the U.S. would follow France's example in providing Yugoslavia with arms and equipment for producing arms.

A London message said meanwhile that secret Anglo-American talks on financial aid to Marshal Tito which opened in London on Monday are expected to continue into next week. British and American officials were still discussing Yugoslavia's appeal for loans of \$4m. from Britain and about \$20m. from the U.S. for buying raw materials.

'Le Monde' Moots 5-Power Talks

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuters).—The conservative, evening newspaper, "Le Monde," suggested today that a meeting of the Big Five Foreign Ministers—including Communist China—might be held before the proposed Four-Power talks.

The paper said that the conferences of the deputies of the Big Four Foreign Ministers might be broken off, since the talks seemed to be getting nowhere. Referring to the departure for Washington last night of Mr. Charles Bohlen, assistant to Dr. Philip Jessup, "Le Monde" said it seemed the aim of his journey was to discuss with his Government an adjournment of the conference.

The paper declared that certain British and French circles had suggested a widening of the talks between the four to take in Asiatic problems.

In short, the Four Power Conference would be preceded by a Five Power Conference, including Communist China. This might solve the double impasse of the Palais Rose (where the deputies are meeting) and the U.N., "Le Monde" said.

Truman to Issue Statement On Korea War Aims Soon

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (Reuters).—The way was being cleared yesterday for President Truman to issue the long-awaited statement of U.N. objectives in the Korean war within a week or ten days. U.N. diplomats said today they were hopeful it would be possible for the representatives of the fourteen U.N. members with forces in Korea to reach agreement this week on the terms of such a statement.

The most generally accepted view here was that the statement, expected to have an important influence on efforts to bring peace to Korea, would be issued by President Truman as head of the State entrusted by the U.N. with the unified command in Korea. Diplomatic aspects of the statement would later be further clarified by Secretary of State Dean Acheson in a public speech next week.

The statement of objectives has been under study for several weeks. All the governments concerned are understood to have submitted their comments on a draft originally prepared in the State Department.

MacArthur's Aims

Action to be taken on the basis of the draft was delayed for some time when General MacArthur, without consultation, issued a statement of objectives of his own.

Administration sources said, however, that President Truman has decided to do nothing on his own in the controversy over General MacArthur. Any action would rather be left to Defence Secretary George Marshall and to General Collins, Army Chief of Staff.

In London, Britain disclosed today it has privately expressed concern to the U.S. over the General MacArthur row.

"Our viewpoint has been made known through our Ambassador, Sir Oliver Franks, in informal conversations," the Foreign Office spokesman told a questioner at his regular news conference.

The spokesman insisted, however, that Britain's action did not constitute "a formal protest" in diplomatic language, a "formal protest"

Britons Are Told More Austerity Lies Ahead

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuters).—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, warned Britain today at the outset of his Budget speech that there must be some reduction in the national standard of living. Addressing a crowded and expectant House of Commons on the state of the nation's finances, Mr. Gaitskell said there must be a strict fiscal and monetary policy to restrain civilian expenditure.

Among the members of the Commons, only six wore the glitzy silk hats and smoking coats which used to be a Budget Day tradition.

It was estimated that to pay for the huge rearmament bill, the Chancellor must find an extra £200m. Mr. Gaitskell estimated total expenditure for 1951/52 would be £3,300m. more than in the current year, defence expenditure totalling £1,400m.

Britain's object, he said, was to carry the defence programme as swiftly and smoothly as possible and to maintain a sufficient level of exports to pay for current import needs.

The Chancellor estimated that expenditure to be met from taxation would be not less than £4,177m, while revenue on the existing basis of taxation would bring in £4,098m. in the coming year. On this basis, there would be a deficit of £79m.

Teeth and Spectacles

Mr. Gaitskell announced that in future people would have to pay for certain dental services under the National Health scheme which had hitherto been free. They would have to pay about half the price of false teeth and about half the price of a pair of spectacles. Teeth extractions would remain free. Health services would have to be kept within £400m.

Death of Ragheb Nashashibi at 71

The death has taken place at the age of 71 of Ragheb Pasha Nashashibi, C.B.E., former Mayor of Jerusalem, President of the Palestine Arab Defence Party, and head of the Nashashibi family. He died at Augusta Victoria hospital on Mr. Scopus yesterday morning, after an illness lasting several months.

Ragheb Pasha was born in Jerusalem in 1880 and was educated in Istanbul. From 1914 to 1915 he was also head of the Turkish Wilayat Council, and was Mayor from 1920 until January 1925. He was also President of the Congress of Palestine Arab Mayors and head of the Defence Party, the main rival of the Husseini-Palestine Arab party. Ragheb Pasha lived in Egypt and the Lebanon during his first years. He died at the age of 71 in 1949, was to the post of Minister of Refugees.

He later became Governor-General of occupied Palestine. In 1950, Ragheb Pasha was appointed Minister without Portfolio and later served as Minister of Customs, Communications, Trade and Industry, in addition to being a member of the Jordan Upper House. His latest appointment, shortly before he fell ill, was that of Protector of the Holy Places in January of this year. He also held the position of Minister of State.

Large crowds, including representatives of the King, members of the Jordan Cabinet and the Consul Corps led by M. Rene Neville, French Consul-General, gathered at the Haram al-Sharif yesterday afternoon to attend the funeral. Ragheb Pasha was buried in the family tomb at Sheikh Jarrah.

Three Powers Discuss Ways To Resolve Border Conflict

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UP).—The U.S., Britain and France was consulting on ways to help prevent the spread of the Israel-Syrian outbreak, officials revealed here today. Talks are under way here, in London and Paris, according to the officials, who said that the U.S. hopes its recent appeal for Israel and Syria to end their dispute immediately will help to resolve the conflict.

At Lake Success yesterday, officials claimed that as a result of three-power pressure, Syria and Israel may agree to withdraw or at least postpone their request for action by the Security Council. Instead they might attempt to settle the dispute locally through the Mixed Armistice Commission.

The Council President, Netherlands Ambassador Daniel Van Buren, consulted with the Big Three delegation as well as with Israel and Syria yesterday. Informal sources said all parties agreed to postpone until Wednesday the decision whether and when the Security Council should convene. Western Powers fear that if Israel and Syrian complaints reach the Council the whole matter may be blown out of proportion and further jeopardize stability in the Middle East.

Syrian Charges

Meanwhile, however, Syrian Chief Delegate Faris al-Khoury sent a letter to M. Van Buren alleging five specific violations of the armistice by Israel, and describing the alleged breaches as "atrocious and provocative." Israel submitted a detailed complaint last Saturday charging three Syrian breaches.

If the Security Council does take up the issue, it is learned that Egypt, though not a member of the Council, will apply for the right to participate as "an interested party."

London Interviews

Mr. Edmund Harvey, Syrian Minister in London, and Mr. Eliahu Elath, the Israeli Minister, called separately at the Foreign Office today and discussed the recent border incident with a senior British official, according to a usually reliable source.

Razmara Relative Suicide Suspect

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuters).—Sader Hedayek, brother-in-law of ex-Iranian Premier General Razmara who was assassinated recently in Teheran, was found dead in a gas-filled room in his Paris apartment last night.

The body was discovered by a friend who forced open the door of the kitchen which had been sealed with wads of cotton-wool.

Anti-British Move In Egypt's Senate

CAIRO, Tuesday (AP).—A motion calling on Egypt to deny British troops in the Suez Canal area any sort of co-operation "until Britain allows Egypt to take part in the Middle East International Defence Conferences" has been tabled in the Egyptian Senate.

The motion, put forward by independent Senator Abdel Rahman Mahmoud, also referred to British refusal to arm Egypt.

Tabled last night and made public today, the move was referred to the Senate's Foreign Affairs Committee for study.

Russia Pays Debt

OTTAWA, Tuesday (Reuters).—Russia has fully repaid her \$2,900,000 loan obtained from Canada. Finance Minister Douglas Abbott disclosed here tonight in his budget speech.

Talks on Resumption of Syrian M.A.C.; Firing North of Ein Gev

Syrians Shoot At Israel Police Unit

By Our Beirut Correspondent

TIBERIAS, Tuesday.—An Israeli police patrol and Syrian troops exchanged fire intermittently throughout yesterday near the abandoned village of Nukeib in the Israel demilitarized zone north of Ein Gev.

The exchange began at ten o'clock in the morning when the Syrians opened fire from Nukeib and from hills just over the Syrian border against the Israeli police, who were on their way to investigate a report of suspicious movements among the ruins of the village.

U.N. Observers were informed of the incident at 11 o'clock by Sgan-Aloof Shaul Ramati, but did not go to the scene of the shooting. An Israeli spokesman explained that the Observers could not secure from the Syrians a guarantee that they would not be opened on them from the Syrian side, but "they wished to go and were in fact ordered by Col. de Ridder to go," the spokesman added.

The Syrian shooting, which continued until after dark, was described as strong automatic fire, and forced the police to withdraw to Ein Gev.

Nukeib had a population of 240 inhabitants. During the War of Independence they left for Syria, but returned to their homes after the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement. A week ago, they abandoned their village a second time, taking all their movable property with them into Syria.

Journalists who visited Ein Gev were told by the Syrian guard that Israeli planes dropped 75 explosive bombs in the area, A.S.A. reported. Some of the bombs dropped very near the Syrian positions and made craters 15 metres deep, the report added.

Four Conditions Agreed On At Informal Nakura Meeting

A three-hour "informal explanatory meeting" took place yesterday afternoon between the U.N. Acting Chief of Staff, Colonel B. de Ridder, and Sgan-Aloof S. Ramati at Nakura, in the Lebanon. The meeting was "intended to clear the way for resumption of the work of the Israel-Syrian M.A.C. and to re-establish peaceful relations on the Israel-Syrian border," Mr. G. Rajasooria, Political Adviser to the Chief of Staff, was also present.

Colonel de Ridder, who had previously expressed deep sorrow at the incident on April 4, again expressed his "deep regret at the death of the seven policemen killed on duty."

The Israel delegates lodged a strong complaint against the attack on Israel police yesterday in the vicinity of Ein Gev, and flights by Syrian planes over the demilitarized zone and defence area during the last four days. The Acting U.N. Chief of Staff had had the intrusion of the Syrian planes confirmed to him by the U.N. Observers.

Recent events in the demilitarized zone and in the M.A.C. "were fully and frankly discussed." Though "there was not a complete meeting of minds, an Israel spokesman said afterwards, it was agreed that four prerequisites had to be fulfilled before a M.A.C. meeting could take place.

Official statements would be required from Syria and Israel that:

- a) all military and paramilitary forces were withdrawn and would not re-enter the demilitarized zone;
- b) there would be no further firing under any circumstances across the demarcation lines or within the demilitarized zone;
- c) U.N. Observers would be given every facility for carrying out their work; and
- d) the responsibility of the Chairman to implement Article 5 of the Armistice Agreement (return to normal civilian life in the demilitarized zone) would be reaffirmed.

Arab Army Heads Meet in Amman

DAMASCUS, Tuesday (Reuters).—Leading Arab military officials including Syrians, meeting in Amman tomorrow, will discuss the recent Syria-Israel frontier incidents, authoritative reports said last night. Occasion for the meeting is Jordan Army Day.

They will also deal with the setting up of a liaison organization to maintain speedy communications between the Arab chiefs of staff, the same sources said.

General Robertson, C-in-C of British Middle East Land Forces, and other high ranking officers of the British, American and Turkish forces are reported to have already arrived in Amman to attend the Army Day celebration.

Meeting in Damascus

A top-level military conference between the Commanders of the Syrian and Iraqi forces was held in Damascus last night to discuss the situation at Ein Hamma, according to "El Urdun," Amman daily.

Cairo radio reports that the Deputy Syrian Chief of Staff, who arrived in Cairo last night, conferred this morning with Premier Nahas Pasha, War Minister Mustafa Nazari and other officials, and was later received by King Farouk in audience.

Meeting in Damascus

It was confirmed that Col. de Ridder would fly to Lydda on Thursday to meet Mr. Walter Eytan, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, at Hakira to discuss the situation further.

The Ministers of Britain and France, Sir Knox Helm and M. Edouard-Felix Guyon, called at Hakira on Monday and discussed the situation with Mr. Eytan. Israel envoys to those countries represented on the Security Council have been instructed to explain Israel's attitude to the conflict in the demilitarized zone to the governments to which they are accredited.

At yesterday's session of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, Mr. Eytan submitted further information on the political developments concerning the dispute in the Huleh sector.

The Minister of Defence also answered several questions relating to the Ein Hamma incident.

Colonel Georges Bosnyay, the French Chairman of the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission, has not resigned and has not been relieved of his duties, a U.N. spokesman announced yesterday in Jerusalem. Col. Bosnyay will continue in his post.

Syrian Border Strip Made Security Zone

A strip of territory about five kilometres wide along the entire Israel-Syrian frontier has been declared a security zone. The order was signed by Mr. Ben Gurion, as Minister of Defence, and is effective from March 29. It was published in the Official Gazette yesterday.

The Security Zone is defined as "from the meeting-point of the Israel-Lebanon-Syria frontiers, southward along the Habaniya river-bed (including the river-bed) to the point where it flows into the Jordan and along the Jordan River-bed (including the river-bed) to the point where it flows into the Huleh Basin, thence to Talli, and from that point to the Mahanayim-Mishmar Hayarden road, and thence to Ein Gev and Zemar-Ei Hamma road, following the Zemar-Ei Hamma road (including the road) to the Yarmuk river, thence along the length of the Israel-Syria frontier to the meeting point of the Israel-Lebanon-Syria border."

After Midnight

A bomb exploded last night outside the Italian Presidential Palace, also containing the Ministry of the Interior. First reports said merely that the windows were shattered. It is not yet known who was responsible.

SHARETT RECOVERING

TEL AVIV, Tuesday.—Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett is now recuperating at his Tel Binyamin home, and is expected to resume work within the next day or so.

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MERKAZ HAMATANOT MEISRAEL

MIZRANI
 Social & Personal
 Israel's former Minister to the U.S. and Ambassador to the U.S. and Canada, Mr. Ezer Weizman, is expected to leave for his post in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, April 11, 1951.

I.B.M. Machines To Tabulate Votes

The compilation of the results of 100,000 Jewish votes eligible to participate in the Knesset elections will be carried out within a few weeks with the aid of punching and sorting machinery rented from the American International Business Machines Company. The listing is being carried out by 100 employees of the Central Bureau of Statistics in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

The machinery will also make possible the quick tabulation of the results of the balloting. The equipment is under the supervision of Mr. Aaron Gertis, Administrative Director of the Central Bureau of Statistics, and Mr. Dov Chaimson, in charge of the Machinery Department.

Whereas clerks are able to cope with the recording by hand of all the information on voters required by the Electoral law at the rate of 300 a day, a single I.B.M. machine can process information supplied by the Registration Bureau to specially prepared cards at the rate of 3,000 an hour. A second machine, known as the "interpreter," reads back the information on the punch cards to check for errors. Afterward, a third machine, sorts the cards alphabetically at the rate of 20,000 an hour.

The final stage is the automatic printing of a voters' list in Hebrew characters from the punched cards. Afterward, a fifth automatic machine prints certificates to voters informing them that their names appear on the register, and apprising them of the location of their polling station.

The registration of the country's 84,000 prospective Arab voters will be made by hand as the machines have no Arab characters. Voters will cast ballots in the district where they are registered. The right to vote at any poll in the case of absence from place of residence, extended to voters in elections for the first Knesset, has been withdrawn, Mr. Gertis said. This was due to the complicated procedure that ensued from the previous arrangement.

If, however, the voter has moved to a new address since his registration, he will be permitted to vote in his new place of residence. If the new address is in the same town or village as the old, however, the registration point will remain unchanged.

The register for the elections to the First Knesset listed 505,000 persons as compared with the 400,000 expected on this register. In Jerusalem, the number of voters has risen from 50,000 to 75,000. In Tel Aviv, from 40,000 to 55,000. In Haifa, from 35,000 to 50,000.

PORTFOLIO MARRIAGE
 The marriage between Moshe, only son of the late Dr. Mordechai Eliaz, and the late Mrs. Freda Eliaz, widow of the late Dr. Eliaz, was celebrated at the Yeshurun Synagogue, Jerusalem, on Tuesday, April 10, 1951, at 2:30 p.m. Relatives and friends are cordially invited.

Two New Mapam Members in Knesset
 Two new Mapam members will be inducted into the Knesset today in time to vote on the clause of the election Bill. They are Mr. David Lifshitz, of Tel Aviv, and Mr. Menahem Bazon, of Petah Tikva.

They will replace Mr. Itzhak Tabenkin and Mr. Dov Bar Nir, who have resigned. Mr. Tabenkin headed the Mapam list in the 1949 elections, but never spoke in the Knesset and has not attended sessions in almost two years. Mr. Bar Nir has been on a mission for Hashomer Hatzair in the U.S. for more than a year.

Mr. Tabenkin, an acknowledged leader of the Ashdod faction of Mapam, has never explained his reasons for leaving the Knesset. He is known to oppose the views of the Mapam majority on a number of issues such as the admission of Arabs to full-fledged members of the establishment of relations with neighboring states and the place to establish an independent Arab state in Palestine as a step toward a reunited Palestine.

Golda Myerson Chats With Perons
 BUENOS AIRES, Tuesday (I.N.A.). — Israel Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Myerson, today saw the Argentine President and Madame Peron in the Labour Ministry today.

During a half-hour conversation, Madame Peron expressed her interest in the political and social status of women in Israel. She said that Mrs. Myerson was a symbol of the achievement of Jewish women in the State. Mrs. Myerson expressed her admiration of the social work accomplished by Madame Peron through her Foundation.

ORION
 SECOND WEEK
 LAUREN BACALL in Warner's Musical
 Young Man With a Horn
 Daily 8:15, 10:15, 12:15, 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15 p.m.

Not Enough Food, Higher Farm Prices

The tardy rationing of foodstuffs was the target of editorialists in "Haboker" (General Zionist) and "Herut" yesterday. Referring to the "rationing scandal," "Haboker" lists a number of foods in short supply, and recalls that despite wars and disturbances, the country was well supplied with food before the creation of the State. This, it claims, was due to the experience of merchants, who, while on holiday, would scold the rationing authorities for trying to brush aside the report of the State Comptroller.

"Herut" also lists commodities in short supply, and draws the conclusion that, since the Government knows of these shortages, the public is being encouraged to augment supplies from the black market.

'Keep Wages Down'
 On allied subjects, "Davar" (Histadrut) publishes two signed articles. One, by a staff member, urges a war against inflation, through keeping wages down, by the public's recommending itself with temporary shortages, and by increased production, among others. Another article, by Mr. Shmuel Dayan, urges an increase in the price of farm products, as the farmer has to cope, for a low return, with increased costs of labour, tools and machinery.

A leading article in "Davar" praises the efforts of a group of 150 middle-aged immigrants who want to go on the land. In a second edition, the paper attacks the Arab States' expressed desire for "normal life," which, the paper says, means stagnation and hindering progress. The article concludes, "We must not serve as an instrument for preventing Israel's progress."

Military Pause
 "Herut" also deals editorially with the armistice agreements and suggests that Syria's action in the north and Egypt's recent decision to extend the emergency (military) situation on the border illustrate their attitude to the armistice, which is to them, only a pause in military activities.

In its special trade union supplement, "Davar" publishes articles on the progress of the "Mivtaha" insurance and pensions scheme.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) publishes an article and "Kol Ha'am" (Communist) an editorial on the election of the Knesset. It invites a delegation of the W.F.T.U.

"Haaretz" publishes a leading article on the Knesset's election and praises the work of the drafting committee. However, it takes exception to the proposal to elect the Knesset by a system of separate ballots for each party, which would make for a waste of valuable paper. "Haaretz" also publishes an editorial against the Mapam proposal to institute regional elections and requests the Knesset to reject it.

Articles in "Haaretz" and "Al Hamishmar" criticize the Prime Minister's derogatory statements to the press and his functions to the Knesset last week. Most papers have reacted sharply to this speech.

The Court was composed of Dr. Smorin, President, and Justices Goshen and Agron. Dr. N.A. Harnstein appeared for the applicant.

U.S. Student Zionists To Hold Parley
 About 40 members of the Intercollegiate Zionist Federation of America are to meet at Ramat Yohanan next week-end to discuss the formation of a movement in Israel and the prospects of attracting additional members from the U.S.

The meeting is being arranged by a group of members of the student organization who are at present training at Ramat Yohanan. Members of an agricultural group now training at Bet Hashimshon and members of the American movement now on a year's leadership course organized by the Jewish Agency are expected to take part.

Violin & Music
 (used, second hand) will be bought at highest prices at SAPHIR'S
 3 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem

South African Visitors and Residents
 The South African Zionist Federation cordially invites all South Africans to an

ONEG SHABBAT
 at the Visitors Club
 100 Rehov Hayarok, Tel Aviv, on SATURDAY, APRIL 14, at 8:30 p.m.

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At the Cinema

'The Lady Takes a Sailor'
 (Oran, Haifa) is a knock-out farce, starring Jane Wyman and Dennis Morgan. The piece has its amusement value. One wonders though, why such a competent actress as Miss Wyman ('The Yearling', 'Johnny Belinda') should have been assigned the role of the efficient, polished business woman, who, while on holiday, is saved from drowning by a midge submarine engaged in hush-hush experiments. The story is full of quackery, comic detectives and generally absurd situations.

Clairvoyant Troubles
 Those dabbling in extra-sensory perception, will be interested for a reason: to know what power has been conferred upon Edward G. Robinson in 'The Night Has a Thousand Eyes' (Armon). Playing the part of a fake medium-hall 'mind-reader,' Robinson miraculously receives the real gift one evening. Unfortunately, this wondrous premonition leads to 20 years of tragedy for Robinson and, for the spectator, a weird theme whose best sequences come in the film's second half, with the introduction of a cynical, down-to-earth police lieutenant.

Jerusalem Cinemas
 At 7 & 8 p.m.
 EDEK: The Asphalt Jungle.
 EDKON: Riso Amaro (8 p.m.).
 ORION: The Big Steal.
 SEMADAR: Dios Se Lo Pague (7 & 9 p.m.).
 STUDIO: A Nous Deux Madame is in the Vic.
 Zion: King of the Jungle.

Less Typhus After Rat Destruction
 An appreciable decline was noted during February in the number of typhus and diphtheria cases reported following the rat destruction campaign. The Department of Statistics reported yesterday.

While the decline in the incidence of diphtheria was attributed to the seasonal nature of the disease, the drop in the number of typhus cases was credited to the efforts of the Tel Aviv Municipality in the destruction of rats which bear the lice that carry the disease.

February was the first month for which venereal diseases and eczema of the head were reported, as required by new legislation. Doctors are not required to state the names of persons venereally infected.

ON THE AIR
 JERUSALEM: 7 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. News; 7 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. English; 2:15 and 7:15 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News, 2:15 and 7:15 p.m.); French: 3 p.m. - 5 p.m. Service; 5:30 p.m. Musical Concert (R.I. 7:30 p.m. - 1:45 p.m. Musical Concert; 1:45 p.m. - 2:15 p.m. Southern Rhythm (R.I. 11:30 p.m. - 12:30 p.m. Symphony No. 35 (Moscow); 12:30 p.m. - 1:45 p.m. Violin Concerto (Gossett); 1:45 p.m. - 2:15 p.m. Music; 2:15 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. Programme for the Working Women; 3:30 p.m. - 4:15 p.m. Programme for the Housewife; 4:15 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Musical Concert (R.I. 1:45 p.m. - 2:15 p.m. Musical Concert; 2:15 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. Musical Concert; 3:30 p.m. - 4:15 p.m. Musical Concert; 4:15 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Musical Concert; 5:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Musical Concert; 6:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. Musical Concert; 7:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Musical Concert; 8:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Musical Concert; 9:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. Musical Concert; 10:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m. Musical Concert; 11:00 p.m. - 12:00 p.m. Musical Concert; 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THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded in 1921, The Jerusalem Post is a daily newspaper published in Jerusalem. It is the only English-language newspaper in the city. The paper's main office is located at 9 Bab el Wad, Jerusalem. It has a circulation of approximately 10,000 copies daily. The paper is owned by the Jerusalem Post Ltd., which is registered in the G.P.O. The paper's content is focused on local news, international affairs, and cultural events. It is known for its detailed reporting and analysis of the Middle East situation.

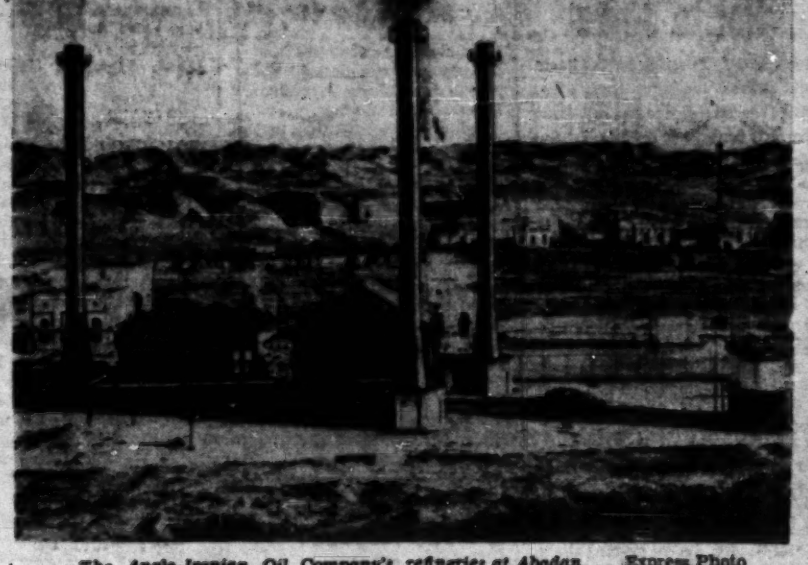
UNCERTAIN FUTURE OF ABADAN BRINGS HAIFA IN RESERVE

Markets Shrink for M. E. Refineries

By Jon Kimche

LONDON.—A SHORT note released by the Petroleum Information Bureau of the U.S. Government has marked the official end of the greatest worry which faced the oil industry for the past three years. It made a simple statistical comparison.

In 1950, the production of oil in the world (except that controlled by the Soviet Union and in the Far East) reached a total of 485 million tons. During the same year, the refining capacity of this same area reached a total of 480 million tons. The "Refinery Bottleneck" which has haunted the oil industry since the end of the war in 1945, had been overcome. It is an event which carries with it profound consequences, particularly for the Middle East and Western Europe.



The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's refineries at Abadan. Express Photo

For Western Europe the change has been most dramatic. It has increased the capacity of its refineries from 24 million tons in 1948 to 40 million tons in 1950. It has marched a long way towards its target for 1952, when Western Europe will be virtually independent of refined imports from either the Middle East or the Western Hemisphere.

West Europe Targets

By the end of 1952, Western Europe will be able to refine 62 million tons — more than its own consumption that year. The Middle East is to provide 55 million tons — 90 per cent — of this European requirement. All of this will be unrefined, crude oil.

The countries of Western Europe will still require some specialized types of refined products, but these will be imported from the United States and perhaps ten million tons from the Middle East. But already last year all the refineries of the Middle East could refine 43 million tons. This total is to be substantially increased during the next two years by the enlargement of the Abadan Refinery of Anglo-Iranian Oil Company which will be able to handle the entire output of the Persian oil fields — some 30 million tons. New refineries and extensions are also planned in Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Greece and in Haifa. The overall capacity will be increased to over 50 million tons.

But the old markets for the Middle East refineries are

shrinking or disappearing altogether. Britain last year refined already more than half her requirements — 10 million tons. In two years' time she will be refining twice that amount. Her total imports of refined products will be reduced to some four million tons of high octane fuel and other specialized items. This will come from Abadan and partly from Rotterdam.

The other main customers of Middle East Refineries were France, Italy, the Benelux countries and Western Germany. All of these aim at full self-sufficiency by 1952. Furthermore they will have sufficient surplus to meet the requirements of their own overseas territories and of countries like Greece and Turkey as well as the Scandinavian market.

Interest in M.E.

The main consequence of this development has shown itself in the purely commercial field and also in the strategic attention given to the new problem facing the oil industry. Britain, France, Italy, Benelux and Western Germany have suddenly discovered a common interest in the Middle East. It is now of vital importance to their economies, strained as they are by the additional rearmament efforts, that there shall be no hitch in the flow of crude oil to their own refineries. During 1950 the Middle East supplied 31 million tons out of a total of 36 million tons of crude oil

imported by Western Europe. Until a month ago the only danger to this general development was seen in the unlikely prospect of the cold war ending in a real war. But now Persia has upset this calculation. The whole oil basis of European recovery is seen as threatened by the course of events in Persia and Iraq.

Hence the revived interest here and in Paris in wider aspects of the Middle East than merely the hypothetical defence against a possible Russian attack. As one import official concerned with planning the defence of the Middle East has put it: "If the West loses the Middle East in war then its fate will depend anyhow on the outcome of the war as a whole; but if we lose it in peace time then its loss will be irrevocable."

The present position can be described therefore as marking a transition in the West's concern for the Middle East from worrying about the Russians to worrying about internal developments.

In this development, which is so closely connected with the change that has come over the oil industry, the position of the United States vis-a-vis the European interests is causing some uncertainty. The interests of Western European oil interests and those of the United States do not at the moment march hand in hand. At the present rate of deve-

lopment there will soon begin a serious fight for markets in oil products; Middle East oil, with its low production cost, is giving the European companies a handsome start.

Haifa Again

One other by-product of the renewal of the internal troubles in the oil producing states of the Middle East has to be noted. A short time ago there was increasing inclination to write off the Haifa Refinery as no longer important in these changed circumstances. But with uncertainty about the future of Abadan and the Syrian, Lebanese and Iraqi Refineries, the tendency is again to look upon Haifa as a useful item in reserve — but probably as no more than that. However the whole situation is fluid and unpredictable developments may change the picture again.

The Oil Committee of OPEC concluded its Report with the warning that "oil consumption will continue to rise after 1952/3 necessitating the building of further refining capacity."

It can therefore be said that — if the West does not lose its hold on the Middle East — the Middle East Refineries may come into their own again, particularly if the Asiatic markets are not closed to them. While Haifa's short term importance for the West has been greatly reduced, its long term importance is still undecided and may again become considerable.

"TRADING" FOR REVISED AGENDA

Concessions Help Paris Talks

By Nora Boloff

PARIS.—THE Russians yielded on two basic issues at last week's meetings of the four Deputies of the Foreign Ministers.

The Deputies are now in the middle of the sixth week of discussions over the agenda for the next Council of Foreign Ministers and the diplomatic barometer points to fair.

M. Gromyko offered a new draft of item one of the agenda, revised to meet all the Western criticism of the former Soviet offer. This came just after a new Western item containing big concessions to the Russian point of view, and the two drafts, though not yet identical, are now very similar.

The first concession came when M. Gromyko accepted the Western suggestion that if the demilitarization of Germany was to be discussed at all it must come under the heading of "causes and effects" of international tension.

They Also Served

Those who took part in the war of liberation and belonged to a company in the army or the Haganah are to receive special medals.

What about the thousands of brave men and women who did not belong to a company, but were taken every few days by the commander of their settlements to the trenches in the front or in case of the women to the first aid stations in the front? In our case, the settlers had to relieve the soldiers in Ramat Hakoveh, Bir Adas, etc.

Would it not be just for these brave people also to receive the memorial medal? Yours, etc. ERICH KNOPFMACHER Ramat Hakoveh, April 6.

Summer Astronomy

To the Editor of The Post Sir, — I wonder how many opponents of summer-time realize that, ordinarily, Israel lags about 20 minutes behind real solar time i.e. daylight is extended by 20 minutes in the morning and shortened in the afternoon. Our astronomical midday is at about 11.40 a.m. because Israel is situated on about 35 degrees Eastern Longitude whilst the 30 degree (the Meridian of Alexandria) determines our clock as 2 hours ahead of GMT. Therefore, if we advance our clocks by one hour we are only 40 minutes ahead of our real time. Yours, etc. (Dr.) H. WECHSLER Jerusalem, April 8.

Tribute to a Memory

To the Editor of The Post Sir, — It is proposed to erect a memorial to the late Mrs. Arthur Bloch and by consent of the authorities of the Haifa Technion the site of the memorial is to be in the grounds of this institution, of which Mr. Bloch was the first Principal. It will take the form of a seat, designed by Prof. Klein of the Technion, which will be placed round an old tree in the grounds and will bear a suitable inscription. The undersigned are appealing for the necessary funds. There must be many among your readers who knew Buena

Atlantic Treaty defence plans as a cause of international tensions. The West has retorted that it is not a cause but an effect of international tension and if the threat from the East disappeared so would the need to rearm Germany.

Treaty Queries

The second big concession was Russian readiness to discuss "the fulfilment of treaties and agreements" without limiting these, as in earlier Soviet drafts, merely to pacts between the Big Four. This would leave the West free, as it insists it should be, to discuss the violation of the Balkan treaties and the rearmament of the ex-enemy countries, Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary, which are now part of the Soviet bloc.

There were other smaller Soviet concessions the same day. The Russians are now willing to discuss the existing level of arms and armaments as a separate item. This is essential to the Western case as the Westerners see in the present preponderance of Soviet power the real threat to peace.

Also M. Gromyko indicated

his readiness to discuss "appropriate controls" of the existing level of armaments and

armed forces instead of, as before, the control of the disarmament process only.

The new Soviet draft reads: "Examination of the causes and effects of present international tensions in Europe and of the means necessary to secure a real and lasting improvement in the relations between the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Great Britain and France, including the following questions:

one, demilitarization of Germany; two, the reduction of the armed forces of the four Powers; three, the existing level of armaments and armed forces and the question of the establishment of appropriate international controls; four, the fulfilment of the present treaty obligations and agreements; five, other measures for the elimination of the threat of war and fear of aggression.

The Western delegates reserved final comment until they received instructions from their own Governments but indicated that they were not yet altogether happy. First, they objected to placing the demilitarization of Germany first; secondly, they wanted to discuss the level of armaments before discussing the question of disarmament; and, finally, they do not want to limit the discussion on disarmament to the Big Four.

Atlantic "Balance"

M. Gromyko was not wholly accommodating either. Though his first item is now very nearly acceptable, he again said he wanted the Council of Foreign Ministers to discuss Trieste, which the West opposes, and, still worse, he wanted to make the Atlantic Treaty and the American bases in Europe a separate item.

The West argues that the Atlantic Treaty is nothing more than an effort to restore the East-West balance of power and remove the essential threat to peace which, as they see it, comes from the overwhelming preponderance of the Eastern bloc.

As it looks from Paris, there is therefore a lot more room for horse-trading but ultimately the bargain — a mutually acceptable agenda — is going to be struck.

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Clean Up Week

To the Editor of The Post Sir, — Let us hope that "Cleanliness Week" in Jerusalem will help to do something about our cesspits. We have been given many promises by the Health Department about emptying them but nothing has been done for a considerable length of time. The tenants of our house and the neighbours are constantly exposed to a terrible stench and a multitude of disease-spreading flies. We hereby wish to put our address on the list of places requiring first aid. Yours, etc. Tenants of Bat Hakoveh, Shoham Mahanaim, Jerusalem, April 6.

Sightseeing in Israel

THE YATOUR WAY HEAD OFFICE: TEL AVIV 96 Bab el Wad Jerusalem, April 8.

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SOLUTION to the present oil deadlock in Persia is now being sought in Anglo-American talks which began in Washington this week.

OIL TALKS

between the American and British oil companies over the oil wealth of the Middle East has also played its part in Persia. Ever since the Anglo-Persian Oil Company found oil there forty-two years ago, several attempts have been made by various American companies to gain similar concessions. The last major effort of this kind was made by Socony Vacuum and the Sinclair Oil Company in 1944, when Soviet pressure on Teheran, however, put an end to negotiations.

The Middle East's oil wealth is almost evenly divided between the two big Western powers, with Britain having a slight edge. Last month's decision by the Persian parliament to nationalize the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company may thus upset the present balance entirely. Since the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company has hitherto been the Middle East's largest producer of oil, the loss may be detrimental to Britain's civilian and military supply. The latter is even more serious since the British Admiralty owns one half of the shares of this Company. That is why important American quarters today are advising Britain to try to come to a working arrangement with the Persian Government regarding the purchase of a substantial part of Persia's oil output, even if the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company loses its concession rights as a result of the nationalization move.

The first Anglo-American agreement on petroleum, drawn up in 1904, established the principle of equal opportunity in the acquisition of concessions, and equal access to the distribution of petroleum products. Powerful companies in the U.S.A., suspicious of too much government interference, used their influence with the President to get the proposed agreement withdrawn from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a few months after it was signed. A second agreement was signed in 1945 but was similarly stillborn.

Whether the present Washington talks will prove to be more helpful in the Anglo-Persian oil dispute, as well as in the achievement of a real Anglo-American oil agreement, remains to be seen. The present talks can have good and lasting results, however, only if they realize that the revenue derived from the Middle East's "black gold" should in the long run contribute to a general rise in the standard of living in this area, and not only to the wealth of a few individuals.

U.K. Policy on Egypt Being Questioned

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuters).—Mr. Winston Churchill will ask Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison in Parliament tomorrow to explain Britain's policy towards Egyptian demands for evacuation of British troops from the Suez Canal zone. He originally intended to ask today.

He is expected to demand a full debate before the Government undertakes any commitment about removing troops. The British Foreign Office today sent clarifications on some aspects of Britain's proposals for a revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty to Sir Ralph Stevenson, British Ambassador in Cairo, according to usually reliable sources here. These clarifications should reach the Egyptian capital tomorrow. Sir Ralph will then submit them to the Egyptian Government. Today, Sir Ralph called on the Prime Minister and stayed more than half an hour.

Yesterday, Sir Ralph said British proposals for a new Anglo-Egyptian "understanding" would be submitted "very soon."

MUSICAL DIARY

THERE is a famous picture of Frans Hals, a portrait of a singer with his lute. That singer of Frans Hals looks at you with a twinkle in his eyes and his face is an expression of the "joie de vivre," so typical of 16th century life in the Netherlands. Harry van Oss, who sang last Thursday before an enthusiastic audience at the Touring Club, Tel-Aviv, reminds us of that period of Frans Hals as an example of what is best in Dutch art.

Harry van Oss gave a programme of folk songs of many nations, that showed great versatility. His command of languages ranges from his native Dutch over French dialects to the native tongues of the West and East Indies. Mr. van Oss has travelled widely, and collected his material at the source, and is thus able to give full expression to the individual atmosphere of the song.

He is perhaps at his best when he sings medieval French love songs, his feeling for style betrays an artist of taste and a rare ability to transmit to his listeners a genuine picture of the peoples who created the songs. The singer, who is well known in his own country, was introduced by the Dutch Minister to Israel, who was the Patron of the evening.

Mozart Competition

A MOZART Competition has been arranged by the Israel Mozarteum. It will take place in the last weeks of May and will be open to pianists and violinists of either sex, residents of Israel, who are not less than 13 or more than 25 years old on April 20, 1951. Each of the candidates will be required to play one Mozart Sonata and one Mozart concerto, which may be chosen from the following:

Violin Concertos: G major (K.216); D major (K.218); A major (K.219).

Violin Sonatas: B flat major (K.378); F major (K.379); F major (K.377); G major (K.379); E flat major (K.380); B flat major (K.454).

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Amateurs who want to participate in this year's competition should send their exhibits (landscapes only) 13x18 cm. till May 15 1951 to the Photo Association, affiliated with the General Merchant Association, 9 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv, P.O.B. 2357, which will set up a jury of experts.

The jury will announce the names of the winners in June, 1951.

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